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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/847,067	04/30/2001	Brian T. Murren	GE1-005US	4549
21718	7590	08/23/2006	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC SUITE 500 421 W RIVERSIDE SPOKANE, WA 99201			SINGH, RACHNA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2176	

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/847,067	Applicant(s) MURREN ET AL.	
	Examiner Rachna Singh	Art Unit 2176	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-15,17-19 and 30-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-15,17-19 and 30-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 April 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>06/15/06</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to communications: A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06/16/06 has been entered.

2. Claims 1-2, 4-15, 17-19 and 30-34 are pending. Claims 1, 11, 14, and 30 are independent claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-2, 4-15, 17-19 and 30-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kougiouris et al., US 2004/0039993 A1, 2/26/04 (Filed 8/27/03, Continuation of application filed 11/15/99).

In reference to claims 1, 15, and 17, Kougiouris teaches an automatic formatting and validating of text for markup language graphical user interface (GUI). The GUI markup language description comprises various types of GUI elements for which text is to be validated and formatted such as form fields, tables, and links. See page 1, paragraph [0010]. The GUI element may comprise one or more fields for accepting text input and displaying text output. The markup language file GUI descriptions comprise information usable by the validation/formatting manager component to perform various types of validating/formatting operations. This information may exist as markup language tag attributes, e.g., by adding custom attributes to markup language. See page 4, paragraphs [0061]-[0064]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. Compare to **"accessing a computer program ; automatically identifying a set of one or more attributes of the computer program with values that are to be input to the computer program by a user; and outputting an identification of the set of one or more attributes"**. Kougiouris further discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a "form", that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form.

Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions. Compare to ***“creating code for one or more forms including selected ones of the set of one or more attributes”***.

In reference to claim 2, Kougiouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C.

In reference to claims 4-5, Kougiouris discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a "form", that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions.

In reference to claim 6, Kougiouris discloses the user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. See also figures 5A-5C which illustrate a data input field for inputting a value for the attributes. The user may also perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125].

In reference to claims 7 and 18-19, Kougiouris teaches the user may perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125].

In reference to claim 8, Kougiouris discloses the information may exist as markup language tag attributes, e.g., by adding custom attributes to markup language. See page 4, paragraphs [0061]-[0064]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075].

In reference to claim 9, Kougiouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C.

In reference to claim 10, Kougiouris discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a "form", that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived markup language descriptions.

In reference to claims 11-12, Kougiouris teaches the user may perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125]. Compare to ***"identifying, for each of the command definitions of each of a plurality of interactions, the methods of the command definition"***. Kougiouris discloses the user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. See also figures 5A-5C which illustrate a data input field for inputting a value for the attributes. The user may also perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125]. Kougiouris

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discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C. Compare to ***“checking. . method obtains a value, and identifying, as an attribute. . .outputting an identification of the set of one or more attributes”***.

In reference to claim 13, Kougiouris discloses GUI elements comprising user-interface elements where the attributes are default attributes. See page 5, paragraph [0067].

In reference to claim 14, Kougiouris teaches an automatic formatting and validating of text for markup language graphical user interface (GUI). The GUI markup language description comprises various types of GUI elements for which text is to be validated and formatted such as form fields, tables, and links. See page 1, paragraph [0010]. The GUI element may comprise one or more fields for accepting text input and displaying text output. The markup language file GUI descriptions comprise information usable by the validation/formatting manager component to perform various types of validating/formatting operations. This information may exist as markup language tag attributes, e.g., by adding custom attributes to markup language. See page 4, paragraphs [0061]-[0064]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. Compare to ***“accessing a computer program; automatically identifying a set of one or more outputs of the computer program;”*** Kougiouris

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discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C. Compare to “**generating a list identifying the set of one or more outputs; and outputting the list**”. The said identifying one or more outputs of a computer program is **an analysis of the computer code**.

Claims 30-34 are rejected under the same rationale used in claims 1, 2, 6, 11, and 13 respectively above.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed 06/15/06 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant amended claims 1, 14, and 30.

With respect to claims 1 and 30, Applicant argues Kougiouris does not disclose creating **code for** one or more forms. Examiner disagrees. Kougiouris discloses that Graphical user interfaces (GUIs) often include text fields for accepting text input or displaying text output. For example, graphical user interfaces may comprise a "form", that is a series of text fields with a look and feel similar to a paper-based form. Many text fields are designed to accept text input or display text output that is often formatted or demarcated in a particular way. See page 1, paragraphs [0005]. The user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. The graphical user interfaces can be created from markup languages such as HTML or XML-derived

markup language descriptions. Markup languages such as XML or HTML provide the code for creating a graphical user interface. Applicant argues the act of displaying a form does not create the code for a form. Examiner disagrees because the form is displayed using code. See page 1, paragraphs [0010]-[0011].

With respect to claims 11, Applicant argues Kougiouris does not teach checking, for each identified method that sets a value, whether a corresponding identified method obtains the value. Examiner disagrees. Kougiouris teaches the user may perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125]. Kougiouris discloses the user may provide text input to the GUI element which is validated by the manager before it is displayed in HTML form. See page 5, paragraph [0070]-[0075]. See also figures 5A-5C which illustrate a data input field for inputting a value for the attributes. The user may also perform various other actions causing the application to check the text, such as issuing a command to submit the data the user has entered to a database, or perform other types of transactions using the data. See page 8, paragraph [0125]. Kougiouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C. Compare to ***“checking. . method obtains a value, and identifying, as an attribute. . .outputting an identification of the set of one or more attributes”***. Applicant argues Kougiouris’ validation operation does not pertain to the method that sets a value, determines whether a corresponding

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method obtains a value. Examiner disagrees because Kougiouris' validation operations is determining if there was a previously set value.

With respect to claim 14, Applicant argues there is no generation of a list identifying a set of one or more outputs and outputting the list. Examiner respectfully disagrees. Kougiouris discloses outputting the attributes in a form such as an HTML form in which the various attributes are listed. See figures 5A-5C. Outputting the attributes in a form is "outputting the list of outputs". The said identifying one or more outputs of a computer program is *an analysis of the computer code*.

In view of the comments above, the rejection is maintained.


Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rachna Singh whose telephone number is 571-272-4099. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Heather Herndon can be reached on 571-272-4136.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only.

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For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rachna Singh', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Rachna Singh
08/18/06